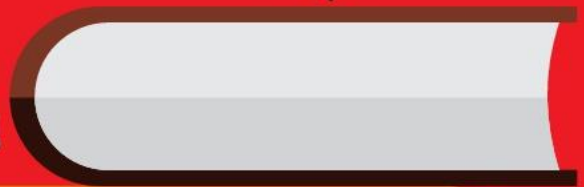
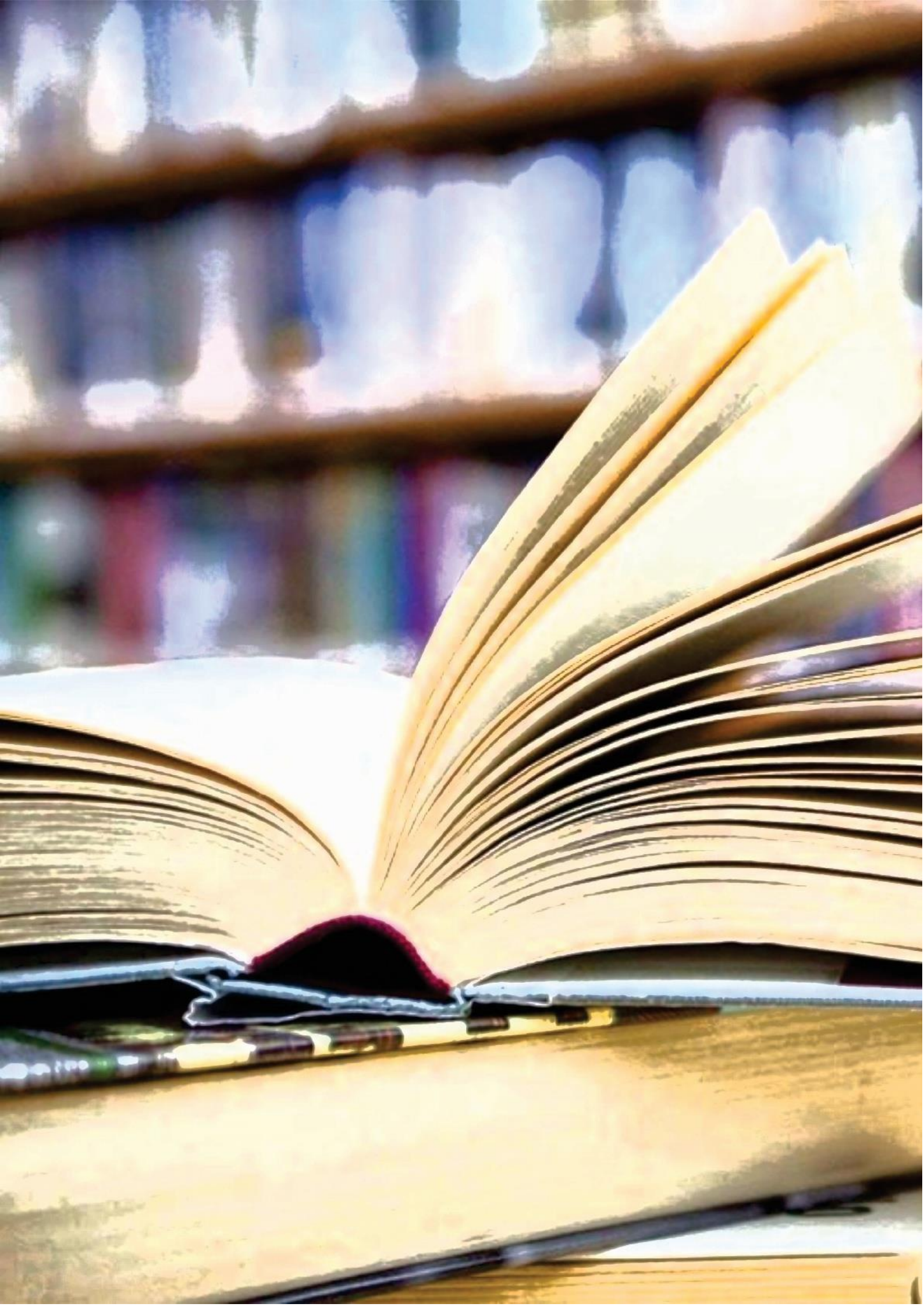




# GANHANDO O MUNDO

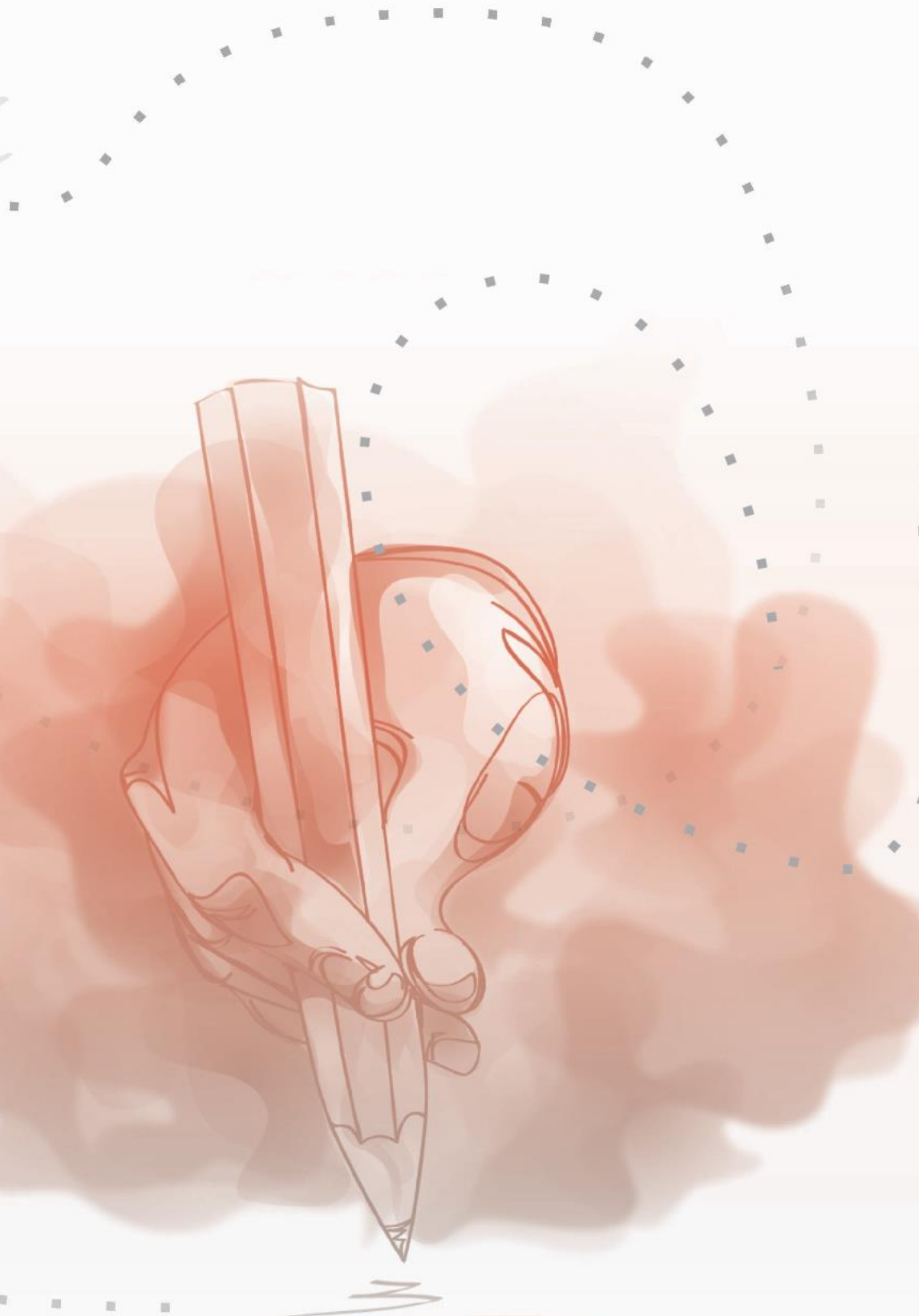








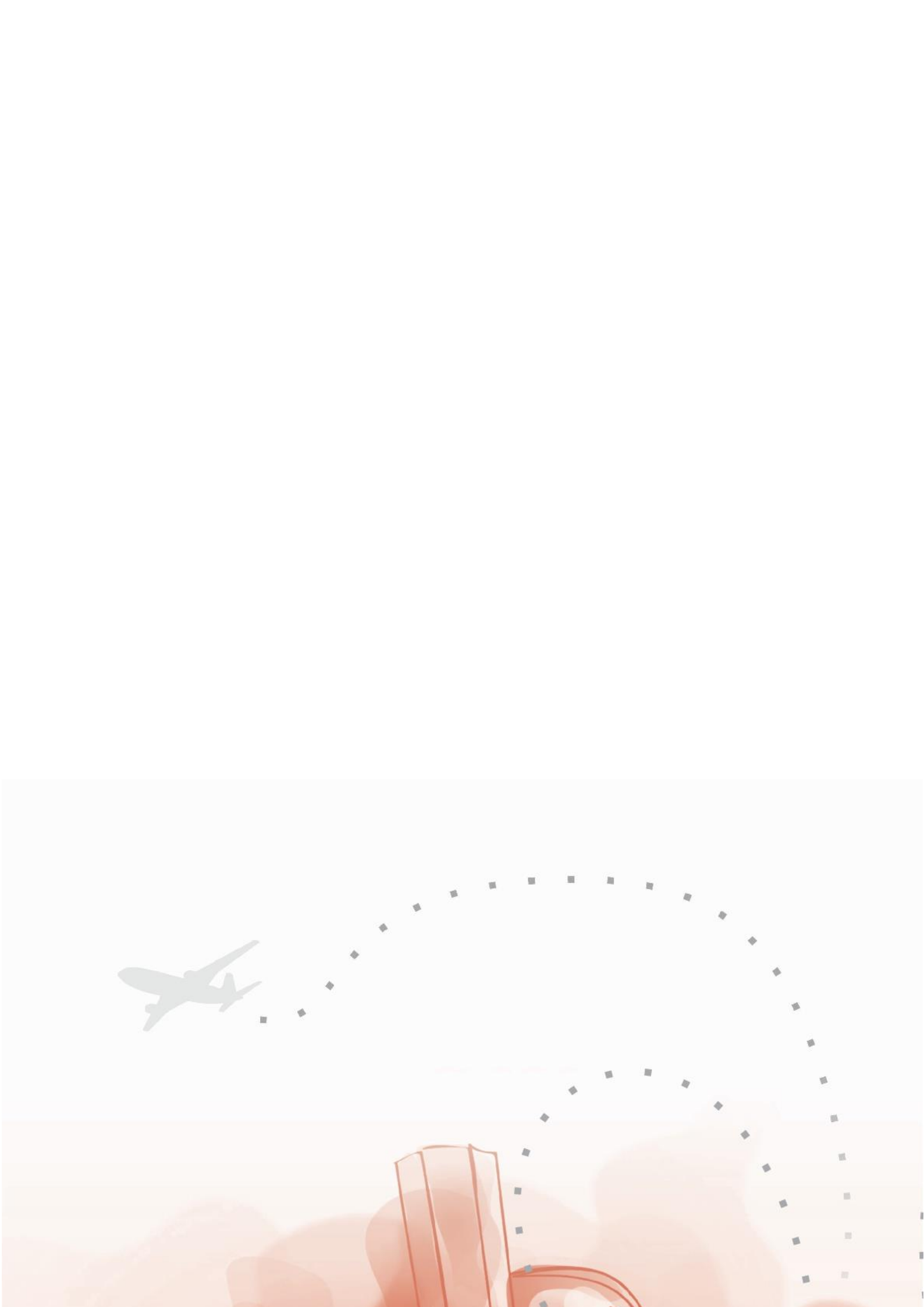






# Summary

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*Olá! Tudo bem?*



*Meu nome é Fernando e estou tendo a oportunidade de estudar o ensino médio em uma escola americana na Inglaterra.*

*Sempre tive vontade de criar um projeto que pudesse ajudar no aprendizado da língua inglesa, porque para mim uma boa educação é fundamental na formação de crianças e adolescentes.*

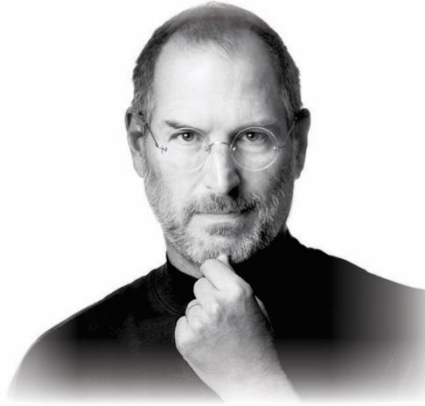
*E é com muita satisfação que trago para vocês uma série de atividades em inglês, que desenvolvi a partir de textos escolares meus, para que possam aprimorar seus estudos para Ganhar o Mundo em busca de um futuro melhor.*





## INTRODUCTION

*The texts and exercises that you will find on the following pages are about two incredible and inspiring personalities: Steve Jobs and Walt Disney.*



“Have the courage to follow your heart and intuition. They somehow know what you truly want to become.” (Steve Jobs)



“All our dreams can come true if we have the courage to pursue them.” (Walt Disney)



**GANHANDO  
O MUNDO**

Below is an essay about Steve Jobs and Walt Disney. Using the story, complete the exercises that follow with the practices requested. The answer key can be found at the end of the essay after the exercises.

### Exercise 1 – VERB TENSES

Complete the blanks with the correct verb tenses.

Geniuses of the Modern World

#### *Introduction*

Recently, society \_\_\_\_\_ (to witness) the death of two of the smartest and most influential men who ----- (to live). Both of them \_\_\_\_\_ (to contribute) to improve daily life in very unique ways. From ordering an Uber to finding a location through Waze or simply distracting a cranky baby with a Disney cartoon to watch on a cell phone \_\_\_\_\_ (not to be) possible today if it \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) not for these men. Apple founder, Steve Jobs, and Disney creator, Walt Disney, \_\_\_\_\_ (to come up) with incredible inventions that \_\_\_\_\_ (to change) the world and our lives forever. It is arguable that Steve Jobs' inventions \_\_\_\_\_ (to change) life around the globe more than Walt Disney's because Apple creations \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) a more significant impact in everyday life.



## Exercise 2 – POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Complete the blanks with the correct possessive pronoun.

### *Walt Disney' Background*

First, Walt Disney was an American motion-picture designer and the first man to make cartoon movies. He was born on December 5, 1901 in Hermosa, Chicago, Illinois. He had three brothers and one sister. \_\_\_\_\_ parents were Elias Disney and Flora Disney. He spent almost all \_\_\_\_\_ childhood in the city of Marceline. In this small city, he developed a passion for painting and drawing, so he started making money out of it. In 1911, he went to Kansas City where he fell in love with trains. He had an uncle, Mike Martin who worked as a train engineer. When \_\_\_\_\_ uncle saw \_\_\_\_\_ passion, he offered Disney a summer job at the train station selling newspaper and snacks to travelers. He attended McKinley High school where he further developed \_\_\_\_\_ drawing and painting skills by taking drawing and photography classes and by helping in the cartoon section of the school newspaper with \_\_\_\_\_ drawings. Later, he took a few art courses in the Chicago Art Institute, but then he decided to drop out and go to the army when he was 16. However, he was rejected because he was not old enough, so he went to France to volunteer for the Red Crosses driving \_\_\_\_\_ ambulances. In 1919, he went back to Kansas City where he got \_\_\_\_\_ first job as a newspaper artist. \_\_\_\_\_ great legacy can be tracked back to the Walt Disney Studios. Along with \_\_\_\_\_ brother, they created the Disney Studios while working for Alice Comedy, which led to Mickey Mouse, Walt Disney's greatest creation.





### Exercise 3 – APOSTROPHES

Complete the blanks with the correct apostrophe if appropriate or simple leave it blank.

#### *Steve Jobs' Background*

Jobs was also one of the richest, most influential, and important man that has ever lived. He was born on February 24, 1955 in San Francisco, California. He was put to adoption straight after his birth by his biological parents Joanne Caroles and Jandali. Fortunately, he was quickly adopted by Paul and Clara Jobs. Paul was a mechanic and his wife worked as an accountant. Later on, Jobs\_\_ biological parents married and had a daughter, Mona Simpson. Even though his parents\_\_ abandoned him, he still developed a relationship with his biological mother and sister. Also, Jobs became interested in technology early in life because his adopted father loved technology and machines. Besides his father\_\_ inspiration, Jobs was mentored by a neighbor, who was really enthusiastic about electronics, so he helped Jobs with several projects. For example, in eighth\_\_ grade, he built a frequency counter that was Hewlett-Packard\_\_. One day, Jobs noticed that some parts of the kit were missing, so he called the company. On the call, he ended up receiving the pieces and an offer for an internship over the summer. Further, Jobs attended Homestead High School where he continued to focus on electronics. This is also where he met his closest friend Steve Wozniak. He was also passionate for electronics\_\_ and computers\_\_. Around the 1970\_\_s, after high school graduation, he was accepted to Reed College in Portland, Oregon. However, he dropped out of it after the first semester. He stayed there for two more years\_\_ trying to make a living, but he was not successful, so he returned home to California in 1974. At this exact moment, Jobs\_\_ wanted to go to a spiritual journey to India, but he did not have enough money for that. As a solution, he started designing video games\_\_ for Atari to save up some money for the trip. When he came back to California, he reconnected with Wozniak, who was working in HP. Even though Jobs\_\_ and Wozniak\_\_ jobs\_\_ were very demanding, they still found time to hang out together.



### Exercise 4 – ADVERBS

**Complete the blanks with the correct adverb.**

***Similarity***

Even though Jobs and Disney succeeded in \_\_\_\_\_ (entire) different areas, they also had some similarities. To begin, they both became \_\_\_\_\_(extreme) wealthy. \_\_\_\_\_ (impressive), they did not come from a rich family. They are considered to be examples of hard working men to be followed by society. For instance, Apple makes \$1,444 in profit per second. Therefore, it is possible to conclude that Jobs became \_\_\_\_\_ (immense) wealthy with nothing but his own hard work, and even nowadays, people still look up to him. \_\_\_\_\_ (similar), despite the fact that Disney also did not come from a rich family, he managed to build an empire. For example, "Disney's market capitalization at roughly \$150 billion." According to this evidence, one may conclude that Disney became \_\_\_\_\_(significant) wealthy as a fruit of his own hard work. \_\_\_\_\_(consequence), although they followed \_\_\_\_\_ (complete) different paths, they had similar outcomes. They also had somewhat similar education backgrounds. Their families \_\_\_\_\_(remarkable) supported both of them on their studies. Disney put most of his efforts in painting and drawing courses, and his family was always supporting him even after he dropped out of high school. \_\_\_\_\_ (surprise), Jobs also did not put any effort on his studies because he was always focused on technology projects of his interest, which he was a part of outside of school. Another similarity is that both made creations related to the entertainment world. \_\_\_\_\_ (last), they both faced very challenging obstacles in their lives where they could have a break down and give up on their dream; however, they were strong and \_\_\_\_\_(determined) continue to go forward, so they did not fail. Overall, the two were able to resist the pressure of many people discouraging them. That is the most admirable quality in each one of them. On the other hand, people should not think that leaving college before finishing their studies will make them rich and successful like Jobs because life does not work like that for the most part. The fact that they dropped out of college is not what made them successful. Instead, it was their courage to resist their obstacles, resilience, and the ability to \_\_\_\_\_ (persistent) do what they loved.



**Exercise 5 – PUNCTUATION**

**Complete the blanks with the correct punctuation (commas, semicolon, or period)**

## *Contrast*

Moreover Jobs and Disney were similarly very influential men in our society but they also differ from each other in many ways To start Jobs focused all his efforts on the development of technology After Job's first failure in 1976 when he launched the Apple I computer with Wozniak he continued to perfect his technology Later his ingenuity produced some of the most innovative technological products for common use existent until today such as iPhones iPads iPods and Apple TV which quickly spread around the world For example "Apple Inc. recorded 92% of the total operating income from the world's eight top smartphone makers in the first quarter, up from 65% a year earlier..." Therefore Jobs' products dominate the market and change forever the everyday life of individuals of the modern world Yet working with cartoons and entertainment Disney's production was not as technologically innovative as Jobs' Disney's work involved a different type of creativity that was more artistic and for a younger audience instead of being for all ages like Jobs' inventions Another difference between them relates to their relationship to their families Disney was one of five children and he had extremely supportive parents His family continued to support him when he decided to drop out of school and sign up for the army at the age of 16 As he moved from Marceline in Missouri to Chicago Illinois and Kansas City he always had his biological family by his side In contrast Jobs was put for adoption immediately after birth In addition even though they both went through major hardships Jobs was more challenged than Disney His way to the top professionally was not as smoothly accomplished as Disney's First was the failure of the Apple I computer Then, after a quarrel with Apple's former CEO John Sculley the company experienced a major decline in sales This was when Jobs came back to work at the company to help revive it in the market On the other hand Disney only had minor obstacles in the beginning of his career On his second job at Alice Comedies he helped create a character called Oswald the Lucky Rabbit which was an unexpected success However the company lost the rights to the character leading most of the employees to defect to other studios This is minor when compared to the major failure and job conflicts that Jobs faced on his way to the top Their last difference is related to the level of education each received Jobs studied at a higher level than Disney He did not complete his undergraduate degree but attended college for some time On the contrary Disney did not even go to college since he left high school at the age of 16 to join the army.



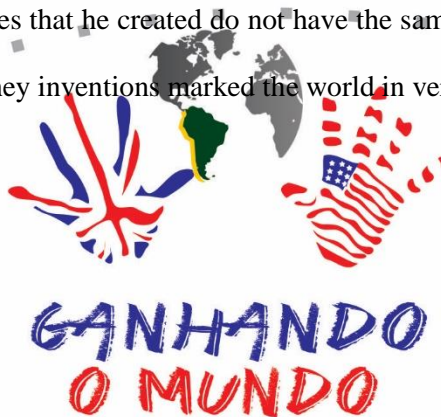
## **Exercise 6 –TRANSITIONAL WORDS**



**Complete the blanks with the most appropriate transitional word (note that there more than one correct answer to these options):**

*Analysis*

\_\_\_\_\_, Jobs changed life around the world more than Disney because his inventions had a more significant impact in everyday life. \_\_\_\_\_, the iPhone is Jobs' most magnificent creation. It changed the world in a way that no one expected. When the iPhone 5 was released, millions of people bought it because it was faster, thinner, more durable, and the user could have the function of many gadgets in just one. \_\_\_\_\_, "Apple sold over five million iPhone 5 just three days after its launch." \_\_\_\_\_, in 1970s Apple launched the second personal computer, called Apple II, which was the reason that Jobs became so famous at first. It was the first computer with some unique features - it was preassembled and the first with color graphics. \_\_\_\_\_, Apple II was a great success, and the company received millions. \_\_\_\_\_, Apple's apps have become extremely important for our everyday life as we have fully incorporated it into our lives. \_\_\_\_\_, driving instructions, social media, travel agencies, passwords keeper, documents, money managing, and games to distract kids. \_\_\_\_\_, Disney also had a significant impact in our daily lives but not as life changing as Jobs'. This is partly because Disney's inventions were more cultural than useful. \_\_\_\_\_, even though both produced materials for entertainment in very different ways, Jobs' had the utility component that Disney's did not. \_\_\_\_\_, the movies that he created do not have the same impact on our daily lives as the iPhone does. \_\_\_\_\_, they inventions marked the world in very unique but different ways.



**Exercise 7 –RUN-ON SENTENCES**

**Correct the run-on (fragmented) sentences:**

## ***Conclusion***

Briefly, Jobs and Disney were incredible individuals as they. Not only changed the way people live but also the way people think. They inspired individuals to become. As successful and innovative as themselves, for they were living proof that determination and dreaming with a goal leads to success. Most of the society believes that if they. Follow their steps, they will become as wealthy as them. However, it does not work like that because. This is not a set rule. If one drops out of college and follows his/her dream. It does not mean that he or she is going to become as successful as Jobs or Disney. In addition, there is no key secret for great inventors as the invention needs. To be innovative and capturing enough to conquer the hearts of most people around the world. Two major common grounds between them is. That both had a connection to their inventions since young age, Jobs with technology and Disney with cartoons. They also had ideas that were extremely advanced for their eras helping. Them to quickly capture the public's eye. One thing is certain, they are powerful role models for others to learn from because. They have shown that if we are persistent and truly believe in something, we can make a difference in the world.



**ANSWERS**

## Exercise 1 – VERB TENSES

Complete the blanks with the correct verb tenses.

### *Introduction*

Recently, society has witnessed (to witness) the death of two of the smartest and most influential men who have ever lived (to live). Both of them contributed (to contribute) to improve daily life in very unique ways. From ordering an Uber to finding a location through Waze or simply distracting a cranky baby with a Disney cartoon to watch on a cell phone would not be (not to be) possible today if it were (to be) not for these men. Apple founder, Steve Jobs, and Disney creator, Walt Disney, came up (to come up) with incredible inventions that have changed (to change) the world and our lives forever. It is arguable that Steve Jobs' inventions changed (to change) life around the globe more than Walt Disney's because Apple creations have (to have) a more significant impact in everyday life.



**ANSWERS**



## Exercise 2 – POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Complete the blanks with the correct possessive pronoun.

### *Walt Disney's Background*

First, Walt Disney was an American motion-picture designer and the first man to make cartoon movies. He was born on December 5, 1901 in Hermosa, Chicago, Illinois. He had three brothers and one sister. His parents were Elias Disney and Flora Disney. He spent almost all his childhood in the city of Marceline. In this small city, he developed a passion for painting and drawing, so he started making money out of it. In 1911, he went to Kansas City where he fell in love with trains. He had an uncle, Mike Martin who worked as a train engineer. When his uncle saw his passion, he offered Disney a summer job at the train station selling newspaper and snacks to travelers. He attended McKinley High school where he further developed his drawing and painting skills by taking drawing and photography classes and by helping in the cartoon section of the school newspaper with their drawings. Later, he took a few art courses in the Chicago Art Institute, but then he decided to drop out and go to the army when he was 16. However, he was rejected because he was not old enough, so he went to France to volunteer for the Red Crosses driving their ambulances. In 1919, he went back to Kansas City where he got his first job as a newspaper artist. His great legacy can be tracked back to the Walt Disney Studios. Along with his brother, they created the Disney Studios while working for Alice Comedy, which led to Mickey Mouse, Walt Disney's greatest creation.



## ANSWERS

## Exercise 3 – APOSTROPHE

**Complete the blanks with the correct apostrophe if appropriate or simple leave it blank.**

### ***Steve Jobs' Background***

Jobs was also one of the richest, most influential, and important man that has ever lived. He was born on February 24, 1955 in San Francisco, California. He was put to adoption straight after his birth by his biological parents Joanne Caroles and Jandali. Fortunately, he was quickly adopted by Paul and Clara Jobs. Paul was a mechanic and his wife worked as an accountant. Later on, Jobs' biological parents married and had a daughter, Mona Simpson. Even though his parents abandoned him, he still developed a relationship with his biological mother and sister. Also, Jobs became interested in technology early in life because his adopted father loved technology and machines. Besides his father's inspiration, Jobs was mentored by a neighbor, who was really enthusiastic about electronics, so he helped Jobs with several projects. For example, in eighth grade, he built a frequency counter that was Hewlett-Packard's. One day, Jobs noticed that some parts of the kit were missing, so he called the company. On the call, he ended up receiving the pieces and an offer for an internship over the summer. Further, Jobs attended Homestead High School where he continued to focus on electronics. This is also where he met his closest friend Steve Wozniak. He was also passionate for electronics and computers. Around the 1970s, after high school graduation, he was accepted to Reed College in Portland, Oregon. However, he dropped out of it after the first semester. He stayed there for two more years trying to make a living, but he was not successful, so he returned home to California in 1974. At this exact moment, Jobs wanted to go to a spiritual journey to India, but he did not have enough money for that. As a solution, he started designing video games for Atari to save up some money for the trip. When he came back to California, he reconnected with Wozniak, who was working in HP. Even though Jobs' and Wozniak's jobs were very demanding, they still found time to hang out together.



### **ANSWERS**

#### **Exercise 4 – AVDERBS**

**Complete the blanks with the correct adverb.**

### ***Similarity***

Even though Jobs and Disney succeeded in entirely (entire) different areas, they also had some similarities. To begin, they both became extremely (extreme) wealthy. Impressively (impressive), they did not come from a rich family. They are considered to be examples of hard working men to be followed by society. For instance, Apple makes \$1,444 in profit per second. Therefore, it is possible to conclude that Jobs became immensely (immense) wealthy with nothing but his own hard work, and even nowadays, people still look up to him. Similarly, despite the fact that Disney also did not come from a rich family, he managed to build an empire. For example, "Disney's market capitalization at roughly \$150 billion." According to this evidence, one may conclude that Disney became significantly (significant) wealthy as a fruit of his own hard work. Consequently (consequence), although they followed completely (complete) different paths, they had similar outcomes. They also had somewhat similar education backgrounds. Their families remarkably (remarkable) supported both of them on their studies. Disney put most of his efforts in painting and drawing courses, and his family was always supporting him even after he dropped out of high school. Surprisingly (surprise), Jobs also did not put any effort on his studies because he was always focused on technology projects of his interest, which he was a part of outside of school. Another similarity (similar) is that both made creations related to the entertainment world. Lastly (last), they both faced very challenging obstacles in their lives where they could have a break down and give up on their dream; however, they were strong and deterministically (determined) continued to go forward, so they did not fail. Overall, the two were able to resist the pressure of many people discouraging them. That is the most admirable quality in each one of them. On the other hand, people should not think that leaving college before finishing their studies will make them rich and successful like Jobs because life does not work like that for the most part. The fact that they dropped out of college is not what made them successful. Instead, it was their courage to resist their obstacles, resilience, and the ability to persistently (persistent) do what they loved.



## ANSWERS

### Exercise 5 – PUNCTUATION

Complete the blanks with the correct punctuation (commas, semicolon, or period).

#### *Contrast*

Moreover, Jobs and Disney were similarly very influential men in our society, but they also differ from each other in many ways. To start, Jobs focused all his efforts on the development of technology. After Job's first failure in 1976 when he launched the Apple I computer with Wozniak, he



continued to perfect his technology. Later, his ingenuity produced some of the most innovative technological products for common use existent until today such as iPhones, iPads, iPods, and Apple TV, which quickly spread around the world. For example, "Apple Inc. recorded 92% of the total operating income from the world's eight top smartphone makers in the first quarter, up from 65% a year earlier..." Therefore, Jobs' products dominate the market and change forever the everyday life of individuals of the modern world. Yet, working with cartoons and entertainment, Disney's production was not as technologically innovative as Jobs'. Disney's work involved a different type of creativity that was more artistic and for a younger audience instead of being for all ages like Jobs' inventions. Another difference between them relates to their relationship to their families. Disney was one of five children, and he had extremely supportive parents. His family continued to support him when he decided to drop out of school and sign up for the army at the age of 16. As he moved from Marceline in Missouri to Chicago, Illinois, and Kansas City, he always had his biological family by his side. In contrast, Jobs was put for adoption immediately after birth. In addition, even though they both went through major hardships, Jobs was more challenged than Disney. His way to the top professionally was not as smoothly accomplished as Disney's. First was the failure of the Apple I computer. Then, after a quarrel with Apple's former CEO, John Sculley, the company experienced a major decline in sales. This was when Jobs came back to work at the company to help revive it in the market. On the other hand, Disney only had minor obstacles in the beginning of his career. On his second job at Alice Comedies, he helped create a character called Oswald, the Lucky Rabbit, which was an unexpected success. However, the company lost the rights to the character leading most of the employees to defect to other studios. This is minor when compared to the major failure and job conflicts that Jobs faced on his way to the top. Their last difference is related to the level of education each received. Jobs studied at a higher level than Disney. He did not complete his undergraduate degree but attended college for some time. On the contrary, Disney did not even go to college since he left high school at the age of 16 to join the army.



**ANSWERS**

**Exercise 6 –TRANSITIONAL WORDS**

**Complete the blanks with the most appropriate transitional word (note that there more than one correct answer to these options):**

### *Analysis*

Further, Jobs changed life around the world more than Disney because his inventions had a more significant impact in everyday life. Firstly, the iPhone is Jobs' most magnificent creation. It changed the world in a way that no one expected. When the iPhone 5 was released, millions of people bought it because it was faster, thinner, more durable, and the user could have the function of many gadgets in just one. For instance, "Apple sold over five million iPhone 5 just three days after its launch." Secondly, in 1970s Apple launched the second personal computer, called Apple II, which was the reason that Jobs became so famous at first. It was the first computer with some unique features - it was preassembled and the first with color graphics. Moreover, Apple II was a great success, and the company received millions. Also, Apple's apps have become extremely important for our everyday life as we have fully incorporated it into our lives. For example, driving instructions, social media, travel agencies, passwords keeper, documents, money managing, and games to distract kids. On the other hand, Disney also had a significant impact in our daily lives but not as life changing as Jobs'. This is partly because Disney's inventions were more cultural than useful. Hence, even though both produced materials for entertainment in very different ways, Jobs' had the utility component that Disney's did not. For instance, the movies that he created do not have the same impact on our daily lives as the iPhone does. Overall, they inventions marked the world in very unique but different ways.



## ANSWERS

### Exercise 7 –RUN-ON SENTENCES

#### Correct the run-on (fragmented) sentences:

##### *Conclusion*

Briefly, Jobs and Disney were incredible individuals as they not only changed the way people live but also the way people think. They inspired individuals to become as successful and innovative as themselves, for they were living proof that determination and dreaming with a goal leads to success. Most of the society believes that if they follow their steps, they will become as wealthy as them. However, it does not work like that because this is not a set rule. If one drops out of college and follows his/her dream, it does not mean that he or she is going to become as successful as Jobs or Disney. In addition, there is no key secret for great inventors as the invention needs to be innovative and capturing enough to conquer the hearts of most people around the world. Two major common grounds between them is that both had a connection to their inventions since young age, Jobs with technology and Disney with cartoons. They also had ideas that were extremely advanced for their eras helping them to quickly capture the public's eye. One thing is certain, they are powerful role models for others to learn from because they have shown that if we are persistent and truly believe in something, we can make a difference in the world.



*Grammar Reference*

*Numbers:*

*1. Cardinal Numbers:*

0- Zero\*  
1- one  
2- two  
3- three  
4- four  
5- five  
6- six  
7- seven  
8- eight  
9- nine  
10- ten  
11- eleven  
12- twelve  
13- thirteen  
14- fourteen  
15- fifteen  
16- sixteen  
17- seventeen  
18- eighteen  
19- nineteen  
20- twenty

21\*- twenty – one  
30- thirty  
32\*- thirty –two  
40- forty  
50- fifty  
60- sixty  
70- seventy  
80- eighty  
90- ninety  
100- one hundred ou a hundred  
101- one hundred and one  
1000- one thousand  
1.100- one thousand and one hundred  
10.000- ten thousand

Atenção: o 0 é lido zero / zíron/ apenas quando for a quantidade de valor zero. Caso ocorra o contrário, lê-se 0 como oh / ôu / para endereços, números de telefone, etc.

## 2• Ordinal Numbers:

1<sup>st</sup>- first  
2<sup>nd</sup>- second  
3<sup>rd</sup>- third



4<sup>th</sup> - fourth

5<sup>th</sup> - fifth

6<sup>th</sup> - sixth

7<sup>th</sup> - seventh

8<sup>th</sup> - eighth

9<sup>th</sup> - ninth

10<sup>th</sup> - tenth

11<sup>th</sup> - eleventh

12<sup>th</sup> - twelfth

13<sup>th</sup> - thirteenth

14<sup>th</sup> - fourteenth

15<sup>th</sup> - fifteenth

16<sup>th</sup> - sixteenth

17<sup>th</sup> - seventeenth

18<sup>th</sup> - eighteenth

19<sup>th</sup> - nineteenth

20<sup>th</sup> - twentieth

21<sup>st</sup> - twenty - first

\*Para números compostos, apenas o último número é transformado em ordinal.



**GANHANDO**  
**O MUNDO**



### 3. Present Simple Tense

Estruturas:

Afirmativa:

Sujeito da frase + verbo + complemento.

Ex: I live in England.

Dicas:

- Usamos o verbo na forma básica ou seja, no infinitivo sem o to.
- Adiciona-se as terminações:  
es, para verbos terminados em; s, ss, ch, sh, x, z e o, juntos dos pronomes she, she, it.

Exemplos: I go to Brazil.

He goes to Brazil.

Para verbos que terminam com a letra y e que são precedidos por uma consoante, retira-se o y e escreve no lugar do y / IES.

Ex.: I study Math.

He studies Math.

Lembrando que essas regras serão usadas com os pronomes: he, she, it.

Em relação ao verbo to have – ter/possuir, temos algo um pouco diferente. Veja:

I  
You  
We  
They  
2 nomes ou +

He  
She  
It  
1 nome

Negativa:

Sujeito + do + not + verbo + complemento

Does

Ex.: He doesn't live in Italy.



Observações:

Os auxiliaries do simple present tense são: Do e Does.

Usamos:

I

You

We

They

2 nomes ou +

Interrogativa:

Do + sujeito + verbo + complemento?

Does

He

She

It

1 nome

do not (don't)

ou

does not ( doesn't)

Ex.: Do you love me?

Does Julie teach Science?

Quando se usa o auxiliar does, os verbos voltam para suas formas no infinitivo sem o to.



**GANHANDO**  
**O MUNDO**

#### 4. Present Continuous

Dicas:

Usado para indicar uma ação que está acontecendo no tempo presente ou algo que está sendo preparado para culminar no futuro próximo.

Estruturas:

Afirmativa:

Sujeito + <sup>Am</sup> + verbo ing + complemento

Is

Are

She is studying English Now.

# Negativa:

AM

Sujeito + IS + not + verbo ing + complemento.

Are

Lucy is not studying Math.

# Interrogativa:

Am

Is + sujeito + verbo ing + complemento?

Are

Are you studying Math now?

Dicas:

Alguns verbos sofrem uma pequena modificação ao receber o sufixo ing.

Verbos terminados em e –

have - having

Verbos com um único som, que terminam em consoante + vogal + consoante (CVC), dobramos a última consoante e acrescentamos ing.

Cut - cutting

Verbos que terminam com as letras ie, retiramos as referidas letras, e no lugar acrescentamos:

ying.

lie - lying.



## 5. Verbo to be (Present Simple)

Estruturas:

Afirmativa:

Am

Sujeito + Is + complemento.

Are

Ex,: I am a student.

Negativa:

Am

Sujeito + Is + not + complemento.

Are

Interrogativa:

Am

Is + sujeito + complemento?

Are

O verbo be significa “ser” ou “estar”, e junto com o sujeito, é usado da seguinte forma:

I am

You are

He

She

It

is

We

You

They

are



## 6. Verbo to be (Past Tense)

Estruturas:

Afirmativa:

Sujeito + Was + complement

Were

Negativa:

Sujeito + Was + not + complemento

Were

Interrogativa:

Was + sujeito + complemento?

Were

Observe a conjugação do verbo to be no passado, na forma afirmativa tendo como referência para entender a conjugação com as outras estruturas.

I was

You were

He  
She  
It

was

We  
You  
They

were



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## 7. Simple Pas Tense

Dicas:

O passado simples é usado para determinar que algo aconteceu. Porém, já acabou.

Estruturas:

Afirmativa:

Sujeito + verbo no passado + complemento.

Exemplo 1- She lived<sup>1\*</sup> in Maceió.

No exemplo 1, temos um verbo regular.

Verbos regulares basicamente terminam com ed.

Exemplo 2- He went to Brazil.

No exemplo 2, temos um verbo irregular.

Verbos irregulares não possuem uma regularidade, como ocorre com os regulares.

Negativa:

Sujeito + did + not + verbo no tempo presente + complemento.

Intertrogativa:

Did + sujeito + verbo no tempo presente + complemento.

Obs.: O auxiliar Did quando utilizado nas frases, já indica que a frase está no passado.



## 8. Simple Future tense = will

Estruturas:

Afirmativa:

Sujeito will + verbo presente + complemento.

I will love you forever.

Negativa:

Sujeito + will + not + verbo no presente + complemento.

I will not study Math.

Interrogativa:

Will + sujeito + verbo no presente + complemento.

Obs.: Para o futuro "imprevisto", usamos o auxiliar Will.

Frases que estejam com esse auxiliar, já podemos indentificá-las no futuro simples.

Dicas para os simple tenses:

Você já deve ter observado que existem auxiliares nos tempos simples que indicam:

Presente: Do e Does

Passado: Did

Futuro: Will

Mudando o auxiliar, já mudamos o tempo da frase.

Ex.:     Do<sup>1</sup>  
          Did<sup>2</sup>     } You love me?  
          Will<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Você me ama?

<sup>2</sup>Você me amou?

<sup>3</sup>Você me amará?



## 9. Future tense: Going to.

Estruturas:

Afirmativa:

Am

Sujeito + Is + going to + verbo no presente + complemento.

Are

She is going to have a baby.

Negativa:

Am

Sujeito + Is + not + going to + verbo + complemento.

Are

Interrogativa:

Am

Is + sujeito + going to + verbo + complemento?

Are

Dicas:

Para as flexões do verbo to be, você deverá lembrar a conjugação que está exposta no seu material.

O auxiliar Going to é usado para falarmos de um futuro que se tem mais certeza, ou seja, algo que acontecerá de fato.

## 10. Present Perfect

Estruturas:

Afirmativa:

have

Sujeito + has + verbo particípio + complemento.

Ex.: I have studied Math since yesterday.

Obs.: Você utiliza o auxiliar Have com os pronomes: I, You, We, They ou com 2 nomes ou +.

Ex.: I have

You have + verbo particípio + complement.

We have

They have

E o auxiliar Has, com os pronomes: He, She, It ou com 1 nome.

Ex.: He

She } has + verbo particípio + complemento.

It

Na forma afirmativa, poderá existir o modo abreviado.

Ex.: I have - I've

he has - he's



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You have - you've  
We have - we've  
They have - they've

she has - she's  
it has - it's

Negativa:

Sujeito + have + not + verbo particípio + complemento.  
has

We have not gone to Recife.

Poderá existir a forma abreviada na forma negativa:

Have not - haven't

Has not - hasn't

Interrogativa:

Have + sujeito + verbo particípio + complemento.

Has

Dicas: O Present Perfect é usado para indicar situações que começaram em um determinado tempo no passado, mas que continuam até o momento presente ou em situações que aconteceram no tempo passado, porém que acabaram recentemente.

Podemos usar alguns advérbios no presente perfect.

Since - desde.

Geralmente utilizado no final da frase.

Ex.: I have worked here since 2010.

Yet - já: ainda.

Só poderá vir no final da frase.

For - por indicando o tempo.

Atenção!

Os advérbios que virão em sequência, só poderão vir após os auxiliares: Have ou Has. No entanto, verifique em que tipo de frase deverão aparecer.

Already - já (frase afirmativa).

Never - nunca (frase afirmativa ou em perguntas).

Just - há pouco; agora mesmo; já.

Often - normalmente.

Frequently - frequentemente.

Recently - recentemente.



## 11. Possessive Pronouns

Para se entender os pronomes possessivos, faz-se necessário manter uma relação com os pronomes pessoais.

Observe:

I \_\_\_\_\_ my  
You \_\_\_\_\_ your  
He \_\_\_\_\_ his  
She \_\_\_\_\_ her  
It \_\_\_\_\_ its  
We \_\_\_\_\_ our  
You \_\_\_\_\_ your  
They \_\_\_\_\_ their

Dicas:

Os pronomes possessivos indicam posse e só poderão vir em frases na Língua Inglesa, antes do substantivo.

Ex.: My car is black. Ou This is my car.

## 12. Apostrophe ou Caso Possessivo:

O caso possessivo irá indicar uma relação de posse entre dois ou mais elementos.

Observe a estrutura:

Possuidor + elemento possuído.

Ex.: Julie's car.

↓                    ↓  
Possuidor        elemento possuído.

Obs.: Quando o possuidor tiver um nome que terminar com a letra s, geralmente acrescentamos apenas o apóstrofo (').

Ex.: Jobs' biological parentes.

Quando tivermos possuidores diferente para um único elemento, só acrescentamos o 's ou ' (dependendo dos nomes dos possuidores) no último possuidor.

Ex.: Pollyanna and Juliana's father.

Mas, se tivermos possuidores diferentes para elementos possuidores diferentes, acrescentamos o 's ou ' nos dois possuidores.

Ex.: Felipe's and Marcílio's fathers.





### 13. Adverbs - Advérbios

São palavras que modificam o verbo, o adjetivo ou o advérbio. Eles são classificados de acordo com os sentidos que modificam as frases. Dessa forma, podem ser classificados como: advérbio de lugar, tempo, modo, ordem, frequência, negação, intensidade ou interrogativos.

Veja a seguir, alguns exemplos:

#### Frequência:

always - sempre

often – frequentemente

usually – geralmente

#### Lugar:

far – longe

where – onde

above – em cima

#### Tempo:

already – já

now – agora

still – ainda

yesterday – ontem

#### Ordem:

firstly – primeiramente

lastly – por fim

#### Negação:

no, not (não)

never – nunca

#### Modo:

badly – mal

immensely – imensamente

#### Interrogativos:

how – como

when – quando

where – onde / aonde

#### Intensidade:

completely – completamente

enough – bastante

entirely – inteiramente



#### 14. Transitional words

As “transitional words” palavras de transição, são utilizadas para fazer uma conexão com palavras e frases. Essas palavras podem indicar: adição, oposição, causa, efeitos e conclusão.

\*Example: I went to the supermarket and bought what I like, for instance: cookies, bread, milk and cereals.

No espaço abaixo, você terá algumas “transition words”:

Further – mais distante;

Firstly – primeiramente;

For instance – por exemplo;

Moreover – além disso;

For exemplo – por exemplo;

Also – também (para o início de frases vem logo após o sujeito);

On the other hand – por outro lado;

Overall – no geral; em geral.

#### 15. Punctuation - Pontuação

Você observou que através das estruturas apresentadas, fica mais simples criar frases, diálogos e até mesmo textos. Porém, um fator muito importante para elaborar sentenças, será o uso adequado da pontuação.

Então, vamos lá: Os sinais mais comuns em inglês são:

Pontos finais – **period**.

Pontos de interrogação – **interrogation point**.

Pontos de exclamação – **exclamation point**.

Vírgulas – **commas**.

Ponto e vírgula – **semicolon**

1. Period – (.) Usado para marcar o final da sentença.
2. Interrogation point (?) – usado para elaborar sentença na estrutura interrogativa.
3. Exclamation point (!) – usado para enfatizar uma sentença. Utilizado em frases afirmativas e interrogativas.
4. Commas (,) – usado para separar palavras ou frases que fazem parte do mesmo contexto.
5. Semicolon (;) – utilizado para uma pausa maior que a comma (,) e menor que o period. (.)



## 16. Interrogative pronouns:

Você observou as dicas de estruturas para frases interrogativas. No entanto, se precisar acrescentar pronomes interrogativos, você deverá fazer da seguinte forma:

\_\_\_\_\_ + Auxiliar dependendo do tempo + Sujeito + Verbo + Complemento.  
Pronome Interrogativo

\*Example: What are you doing tomorrow morning?

Observe abaixo alguns pronomes interrogativos:

What – o que; qual

Where – onde; aonde

When – quando

How – como

How much – quanto (a)

How many – quantos (as)

Why – por que (usado na pergunta)

\*Because – Por que (usado para a resposta)

How old – qual idade; qual a sua idade

Who – quem

Whose – de quem.



*List of regular and irregular verbs\**

No.	REGULAR VERBS			IRREGULAR VERBS		
	PRESENT	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	PRESENT	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
1	Accept	Accepted	Accepted	Burn	Burnt/Burned	Burns
2	Achieve	Achieved	Achieved	Bust	Bust	Bust
3	Add	Added	Added	Dare	Dared/Durst	Dared
4	Allow	Allowed	Allowed	Dig	Dug	Dug
5	Boil	Boiled	Boiled	Do	Did	Done
6	Behave	Behaved	Behaved	Draw	Drew	Drawn
7	Brush	Brushed	Brushed	Drink	Drank	Drunk
8	Bury	Buried	Buried	Drive	Drove	Driven
9	Chew	Chewed	Chewed	Dwell	Dwelt	Dwelt
10	Clap	Clapped	Clapped	Eat	Ate	Eaten
11	Dance	Danced	Danced	Fall	Fell	Fallen
12	Destroy	Destroyed	Destroyed	Feed	Fed	Fed
13	Divide	Divide	Divide	Fight	Fought	Fought
14	Cycle	Cycled	Cycled	Find	Found	Found
15	Establish	Established	Established	Hide	Hid	Hidden
16	Exercise	Exercised	Exercised	Hold	Held	Held
17	Hate	Hated	Hated	Keep	Kept	Kept
18	Hope	Hoped	Hoped	Lay	Laid	Laid
19	Kill	Killed	Killed	Pay	Paid	Paid

No.	Regular Verbs			Irregular Verbs		
	PRESENT	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	PRESENT	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
1	Admit	Admitted	Admitted	Be	Was/were	Been
2	Beg	Begged	Begged	Become	Became	Become
3	Bury	Buried	Buried	Begin	Began	Begun
4	Copy	Copied	Copied	Buy	Bought	Bought
5	Cry	Cried	Cried	Catch	Caught	Caught
6	Empty	Emptied	Emptied	Come	Came	Come
7	Fit	Fitted	Fitted	Do	Did	Done
8	Hug	Hugged	Hugged	Drink	Drank	Drunk
9	Identify	Identified	Identified	Eat	Ate	Eaten
10	Marry	Married	Married	Fly	Flew	Flown
11	Plan	Planned	Planned	Have	Had	Had
12	Plug	Plugged	Plugged	Learn	Learnt	Learnt
13	Regret	Regretted	Regretted	Lose	Lost	Lost
14	Rob	Robbed	Robbed	Make	Made	Made
15	Shop	Shopped	Shopped	Meet	Met	Met
16	Skip	Skipped	Skipped	Sell	Sold	Sold
17	Supply	Supplied	Supplied	See	Saw	Seen
18	Terrify	Terrified	Terrified	Speak	Spoke	Spoken
19	Travel	Travelled	Travelled	Stand	Stood	Stood
20	Worry	Worried	Worried	Write	Wrote	Written

\* Fonte: <http://vocabularyhome.com>



